Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

WATCH, MOTHER, WATCH.

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue
Prattling eloquent and wild,
What is said, and what is sung
By the happy joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings on a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep that young heart true.
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious need;
Harvest you may then see,
Ripening for eternity.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 6, 1855.

ESSAY ON WOMAN.

BY THOS. R. VICKROY,
A Student of Cassvile Seminary.

There is a value set upon every thing. We are taught by Economists that the value of an article is increased in proportion to the demand in which it is held, or, according as it requires labor for its production. There are, besides, many things which are plenty but cost nothing, and yet these are invaluable. The pure air we inhale, invigorating our bodies and expanding our lungs; the silvery, crystal stream, which gushes from the mountain's side, refreshing fainting man, satisfying the thirsting herds and revivifying the drooping plants; the lovely prospect of spring, green with leaves and decked with flowers—harvest with its yellow sheaves, autumn with its fading foliage and moaning winds, and winter with its vestments of snowy white and hoary locks—or the thunderstorm, or the majestic beauty of a midnight scene, or the golden lustre of the rising sun, from all of which the eye drinks pleasure until it is intoxicated with delight: all these, I say, are things which cost nothing, and yet, in their effects are beyond price. Uniting, then, the theory taught us both by science and observation, we have a proper basis by which to estimate female influence. We shall not take the frantic lovers eyes, and view woman as some nymph, some ideal being from heavenly spheres; nor yet will we so far reproach ourselves as to view her as the servant or inferior of man; but will look at her as a real being, the gift of a beneficent Father, created to sustain certain relations to her species, and to exert a certain influence in social and domestic life. In this essay, we will view her neither as our idol nor our foe.

Woman was the completion of God's creation. She is the crowning glory of man. And here a question arises. How far and *in* what is man her superior? We answer. Not in beauty, for woman is the loveliest of all created beings. Nor in sympathy, for, when man's heart is frozen and callous, her's is a glow of liquid fire. Nor in sensibility, for where else are found as refined feelings and as noble a soul. Nor in courage, (I mean that courage which is the twin sister of Fortitude and Heroism, and the offspring of Love,) for she, from her peculiar nature, will dare when the bold heart of man cowers and shrinks. Nor in devotedness, for death itself, when properly formed, cannot sever her attachments. Nor yet in taste, for in this respect she shows herself to be possessed of the most refined appreciation. If, then, man is not her superior in these things, in what does he excel her? Again we reply, simply in those things in which she was not designed to engage. Even as the fierce Lion, who bids defiance to all, walks the earth with majestic boldness, so man, in prowess, in might, in power, at the Bar, upon the Rostrum, and in the Pulpit, in these positions and in these things, is her superior, but he is so only because she was not designed to show her powers here. But she, on the other hand, may be compared to the parent hen, who spreads her wings to cherish her young or shield them from the preying hawk. Man is fitted for the strife of politics, the discussion of the points which divide parties and creeds, and the busy scenes of public life; woman, to sway the fireside by loving smiles, and with sweet, counselling words, and to shed a refining and hallowing influence on all with whom she may be connected. The former rules by his strength of body and mind: the latter by the power of her sympathy and the refining touch of her counsels. And these facts fully establish the truth of our assumption, viz: That woman is the completion of man's glory—the crowning segment of God's creation. Hence we come to this conclusion, that, as all things in nature are identified with a beautiful and diversified concord, so, in the gift of woman, harmony and conspicuous wisdom breath a speaking influence, exhibiting both the agreement and the adaptation.

As man was created to be happy, his Creator, in Infinite wisdom, perceived that without woman, this object would fail of success, and hence he declared that it was not good for the man to be alone. We may with propriety, at this juncture, mount the chariot of imagination and view Deity as sitting in eternal council and declaring his own judgment in regard to our race. He is reflecting upon the condition of a being after his own image, without the society of woman, and his solemn conclusion is, "Woman is necessary to complete creation's wondrous chain, and stamp the whole with "*good*" and "*perfect*." Therefore, taking into consideration this fact, that man's present felicity was imperfect without woman, even in the shades of Paradisical innocence, how much more is she necessary to it, since misery and woe have desolated his heavenly inheritance? In what and how is she a blessing now, and how does she mitigate the sufferings of our race? In considering her influence, we will notice these points.

Families are composed of individuals, communities of families, nations of communities, and the world is compounded of nations. Even as the mighty oak whose branches wave in the wind and whose leaves quiver in the breeze, and which shelter the birds of the air and which screens the bleating herds from the piercing rays of the sun;—even as this huge tree, I say, has sprung from one small branch of an acorn, so the world, with all its diversity of character, of habit, and of refinement, is constituted of families and their individuals. Now, to see where woman's influence is exercised, and to form a proper estimate of its worth, we have but to turn our eyes to this primary source of all social and national existence. Here we may see woman in her true character and proper sphere. Here we may behold her with her magic wand, swaying the destinies of the whole human race. It will not be improper to withdraw the veil which shrouds the secret place of social and domestic existence, and here behold woman, gentle yet powerful, modest yet daring, arrayed in the winning garb of her innocent virtue, and exercising a mighty influence.—Let us approach to the fireside, for here we may see a mother, a sister, or a friend, performing the work of her mission.

Behold the fire which kindles in that child's eyes, and the rosy flush which anxiety paints on its cheek, as it approaches its mother, its sister, or its friend, with an inquisitive mind, to ask for information! It may have seen the sun rising in a burst of golden beauty, gradually approaching its zenith, and then again sinking behind the western hills. Or, perhaps the peculiarities and beauties of the vegetable kingdom, as they instinctively impress the infant mind, may have been the cause of this anxiety. The child cannot comprehend abstruse things, and hence simplicity, that brightest but rarest jewel, must be exercised in these instructions. What an auspicious opportunity is this for making undying impressions! Perhaps the child's inquiry is such in character, as to require the attributes of Deity, both natural and moral, to be referred to in the explanation. The child's query is satisfactorily answered, truths are planted never to be plucked up: for the instructress, in "adapted phrase and familiar story," plants seeds which will germinate and bear fruit in after life. I repeat it; she can so instruct and influence the tender mind, for it is not yet hardened by deceitful practices and bad habits, that the impression will be lasting as eternity. And thus her instructions, sanctified by her prayers and baptized in her tears, and exemplified by a holy life, are so sealed upon that pliant heart, that all the cavils of the infidel are not able to erase them. Oh! who can estimate the influence of this one lesson? Could we follow its results both through time and eternity, then we might attempt it. But as we cannot follow the wave which is caused by the pebble cast into the midst of the sea, through all its rollings, so we may only entertain an imaginary idea of this influence.

When we recollect that the simple circumstance of an appple falling to the ground, moved the mighty mind of Newton to discover the laws of gravitation, and when we think how susceptible and ready to grasp and hold firmly every thing, the child's mind is, we may form a slight estimate of the worth of female instruction. Hence, considering all things, the blessings of the Gospel excepted, woman is undoubtedly the greatest blessing our race enjoys.

Again, we see pious and intelligent woman in society, and from her beams forth a light, which, like the head of Medusa, changes all who look upon it. Nor are the lights of this picture too bright. Every one knows that, tho' he may be addicted to many vices, yet, in the presence of a refined and virtuous woman, he cannot act out these monster qualities. I say virtuous woman, for woman as well as man, without piety, is like the engine which carries the water away from the raging flames: she perverts her influence and pours the strength of her powers into the channel which rolls on to destruction. And in the counteracting influence she exerts, surely we may observe how she mitigates our woes. For the man who carries out some benevolent scheme, by which thousands are benefitted, is not reverenced merely because he has done such great good, but because he has prevented so much evil. Hence, woman is not a blessing merely because she does good, but because, through her influence, so much evil is prevented. Take woman away from society, and you leave it a bleak and dreary waste,

Where forms of desolation walk,
And melancholy sheds its murky shades abroad.

Oh! when shall she, like the eagle of Milton's Vision, arise in the vigor of her native strength, and shake from her the dew drops which have settled on her while slumbering, and soar to that position on the mount of her being, where eternal sunshine lingers, and where perpetual songs roll over its breezy brow?—Then, and not till then, shall the chorus break forth that a new era has appeared unto man and the mountains echo back to each other the truth of God's own declaration, That woman is his best natural gift.

Cassville, June 7, 1855.

LETTER OF D. BLOCHER.

Baltimore, June 16th, 1855.

Messrs. Price & Harne,
Editors Miners' Journal, Cumberland, Md.

Gentlemen:—When I subscribed to the "Miners' Journal," under your proprietorship, I was of the impression that it was a Whig paper, and that in future it would be what it had for many years been, a true exponent of the principles of that party. In this, I regret to say, I have been disappointed. Instead of supporting the Constitution, as the only means of perpetuating the Union of the States, you have, in my judgment, taken the opposite, and whether intentional, or through a misguided judgment, are giving your support; to the propogation of one of the worst spirits ever let loose amongst men—*Religious intolerance and Political disfranchisement*. For such a spirit and such doctrines, I cannot find language to express the horror of my feelings. I have no faith in the sincerity of men who profess to support the Constitution and at the same time fan the flame, which, unless extinguished, must destroy all the good resulting from the labour and blood of the Fathers of the Revolution of 1776. It is wrong to desire the success of any measure, which is in violation of principles upon which rest *human rights and free government*.

Your reply may be, that all these things you condemn as sincerely as I do. But this will not do. Acts speak louder than words—and by your acts shall you be judged.

In the Declaration of Independence it is declared as one of the causes for the Revolution: that "he endeavored to prevent the population of these States: for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands."

In the face of this, you declare that persons born in other countries, who desire to come among us, in order to escape the tyranny of the Despots of Europe and enjoy the freedom pledged by the Declaration and guaranteed by the Constitution, shall not so come and enjoy. You are willing they *shall come*, at least some of your party are; whilst others are opposed to their coming at all—you are willing they shall pay taxes—fight the battles of your country in common with the natives—spend their money with your merchants, mechanics and traders—do the drudgery of building your Canals and Roads—dig the minerals from the bowels of the earth—till the soil, and submit to and support the laws of the country: but they *shall not enjoy the right of voting at elections, or holding a little place of profit, honor, or trust*, be their character for capacity, honesty, integrity and *sobriety* what it may!

Your party also argue that the foreign population will fill up the country and crowd natives out. Thousands conscientiously believe this, and are sincerely attached to the party making the charge, because of the fears they really entertain upon this point. They are totally ignorant of the immense territory of the United States or are deeply prejudiced, through the many "raw head and bloody bones" tales they have read, in the newspapers of the day, that they cannot reflect rightly upon the subject. They are indeed miserable. They act and talk and feel as if the evil day they so much dread will be upon us, even of the present generation!! It is the policy of the party to which you are at present attached, to keep such in ignorance of the truth. You will not tell them that it is now *sixty five years* since the first census was taken in the United States, at which time the population numbered about *three millions* of souls—and that now, after the lapse of so many years—with all the advantages of the foreign population coming in, the number is supposed not to exceed *thirty millions!* You will not tell them that we have Territory enough to sustain comfortably a population of five hundred millions of souls! and that it will take at least a thousand years to fill it up!! by which time, I predict there will be but little difference between foreigner and native of any country upon earth.

You also urge that *paupers* and *criminals* are sent by foreign governments to find homes amongst us. If they are, you know it is contrary to existing laws. The Government *never permits this if they know of their coming*.—And as a Democrat were I a member of Congress, I would vote for a more stringent law, embracing a provision to confiscate the vessel and imprison the officers having charge of any such vessel, with paupers and criminals on board, with intention to land them at any of our ports of entry; and appropriate the money arising from the sale of such vessel to defray expenses of transhipping such passengers back to the place whence they came.

Further, as a member of the Democratic party, having a firm faith in the purity of its principles—believing they will perpetuate the institutions of our country untarnished through all time,—were I a member of Congress, I would vote for a law requiring every man who landed here from any other country, with intention to remain, to take the oath of allegiance, immediately upon landing, before an officer appointed for that purpose,—place in his hands a copy of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and naturalization laws, and pass him into the Country. After residing here the required time, I would admit him to full citizenship, provided he was found worthy. This would not do violence to the rights of foreigners, and at the same time secure to this country a reliable population from abroad. Under our present system, men may naturalize or not, as they please. Instead, therefore, of forcing them by the law to remain Aliens to the U. States as you propose, I would enforce an allegiance.—Under the latter arrangement there would be safety at least, whilst under the policy your new party recommends, in the event of a war with foreign powers, we would have an internal enemy—made so per force of laws—that would be more dangerous than all the foreign power that could be marshalled against us. Have you thought of this?

I too, want "Americans to rule America," as well as you do. I want them to rule in the future as they have in the past. And I sincerely pray that it may never fall into the hands of the *Isimuticites*—who have amalgamated with the party you so much admire in the North and West, to prostrate the Democracy, the party to which we are indebted for every principle upon which our Government is now administered, and under which we so happily and prosperously live—and which teaches and practices the doctrine of "doing unto all men as you would have them do unto you." I say give us "Americans to rule America," but not Fanatics who change with the seasons—and consign every man to Hades who does not think as they think and act as they act. Men who would dismember the Union because the Southern States work black slaves, whilst they work white *servants*. Men whose contracted minds never reach beyond the limits of the County or State in which they have been reared. But by Americans whose hearts are as the Union itself, and as benevolent as her institutions: whose gigantic minds can comprehend the multiplied and various wants of her citizens scattered over her Territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific: Americans indeed and in truth, "in whom there is no guile."

Religious intolerance.

This is another article in your new creed, equally at war with the Constitution of the United States, and true Republicanism. The Constitution declares that "no religious test shall *ever* be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States," and again "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof."

And true Republicanism teaches that every man may worship God in his own way, and none shall make him afraid, or punish him for so doing. But you say because men are members of the Catholic Church, they shall be *disfranchised*—cut off from all participation in the administration of the Government!! They may live here and enjoy the privilege of the *free Negroes!!* and no more. This you may also deny. But I will call your attention to *official acts* of the new party. In the letter of acceptance of the nominations conferred by the party upon Mr. Flournoy as a candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia, at the recent election in that State, he holds the doctrine that a *Catholic should not be placed in office either by election or appointment*. [See his letter.] Again the National Know-Nothing Convention now in session in Philadelphia, have refused seats to members sent there from Louisiana, because they were Catholics! Your oath bound Lodges refuse to admit into the order, members of that church—your brethren, out of doors, declare this to be one of the objects of the order.

Now let me ask, have you reflected upon the evils to result from this policy? If successful, where stands the native born Catholic? *Is he not side by side with the free negro?* You will say he has the right to vote. Ah; but let me ask who will he vote for? You have tied his hands—set bread before him and then ask him to eat!! His party would be so largely in the minority that effort would be useless and success hopeless. It is so in England, it would be so here. Every inducement to educate his children for usefulness to their country would be stifled. Their largest anticipations would not reach higher than the *hewer of wood*, and *bearer of burdens*. Dislike and burning hatred to their oppressors would fill their hearts.—Thoughts and plans of *revenge* of the most distructable character, would be constantly on foot. Neighbor would hate and fear his neighbor—family would divide against family, and the knife of the assassin would find a welcome hiding place about the person of tens of thousands who now love their neighbor. Civil war with all its horrors—mobocracy with all its evils—strife and contentions with all their sickning consequences—would as naturally follow such a course of policy now, as it did in past centuries.

As an American citizen I abhor the principle—as a Protestant Christian, I eschew it as a base sin and damnable heresy—and as a member of the Republican party, I loath it as I would a pestilence at noon-day.

Very respectfully yours,

D. BLOCHER.

From the Buffalo Courier.

"Wisely Improve the Present"—the Motto for Democrats.

The present is a time for action, and not for the warfare of words. The democracy of the State are now in a position which enables them to regain that control of the popular will which their principles always have of the popular mind and heart. If they will but take advantage of the tide of circumstances which seem almost providential in their occurrence, and hoist upon the topmost wall the banner under which good men and true have in the olden times gone forth conquering and to conquer, there in no formidable obstacle in the way of success. Recent demonstrations have proved that while old party lines and distinctions are to a considerable extent ignored, the spirit which has animated genuine democrats still exists, and has brought men together in a determined effort to resist a combination of men who are essaying to rise to power upon false issues and by the use of dishonorable means. The mass of mind in the country is democratic; and though men may for a time associate with parties created for a special purpose, they will rally whenever they regard the interests of the country in danger. The democratic victory in Virginia has convinced many who had believed that the party was hopelessly divided that there is a vitality and an energy in democracy that can never die; it has reinspirited those who had abandoned all thoughts of success, and given a fresh impulse to feeling. The election which has taken place in this city will, to some extent, add to the confidence which has already been inspired, and assure the doubting that the victory may be theirs if they will but contend for it.

No person with any practical sagacity can fail to see that the present is a most opportune moment for the democratic party. It has but to pursue a straightforward, consistent course, showing its principles to be those of the constitution, and its aims to be the highest development of all the resources of the country, and the preservation of all that we, as American citizens, hold most dear, and democrats at heart, if not hitherto known by the name, will come together with an enthusiasm which will set all opposition at defiance.

The issue which was raised in Virginia, and upon which the election of judge of the superior court in this city was decided, will be the main one in the elections which will take place the coming year. The contest between know-nothingism and democracy must be fought throughout the State and the country: and, if American citizens will do their duty, the conflict will not be a long one, and will result in the complete political annihilation of the enemies of democracy, of every name and creed. There is no time to be lost in uniting the masses upon a sound and comprehensive platform. Public sentiment demands immediate action; and if men who have hitherto stood in the front ranks of the party and acted as leaders would retain their position, they must make no delay in defining their position. The often-quoted words of Longfellow are pertinent at this "political flood tide:" "Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again; wisely improve the present—is is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart."

The Reported Capture of Fort Laramie.—Brief mention was made under our telegraphic head yesterday of the reported capture of Fort Laramie. The despatch published by us is founded upon the following extract of a letter, written at Whitehead, Kansas Territory, under date of June 9:

"Mr. Henry Smith has just informed us that a man stopped at his house this morning, who told him that he slept at the Great Nemeha mission last night with an express rider, who brought startling news from the plains,—It was to the effect that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians, and that Messrs. Nave and McCord, of Andrew county, Missouri, had been robbed at Ash Hollow of four hundred and twenty head of cattle, sixteen horses, several wagons, twenty-three mules, and all their stores and provisions, and were left entirely destitute. The particulars of the capture of Laramie were not given. The express merely stated that the Indians had gathered there in great force, and had taken the fort, and that as he came by Ash Hollow on his way to the States he saw Messrs. Nave and McCord, and their teamsters and droves, who were without horses or food, and stated to him the fact of the robbery, and that no lives were lost. This news has occasioned great excitement here and in St. Joseph.

"If it is true, the small force of infantry that has just started out will only afford to the Indians so many scalps. They can offer no more resistance to two thousand warriors upon the plains than could an infant to a giant.

"The Indians carry no stores with them, and depend upon the chances of each day for their 'daily bread,' and can fight as long as they roam with the buffalo, and no infantry can cut them off. Western men, mounted on good horses, and armed with rifles, and who are familiar with their habits and modes of warfare, would pursue and hunt them down, and whip them into submission, at a saving of many lives and much treasure to the country. If they found it advisable to make peace with them, they would understand the best terms on which to predicate their treaty."

Preserving Flowers and Fruit.—A friend has just informed us that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of Gum Arabic and water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely imprevious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruit, or the withering of the flower. Our friend has roses thus preserved which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem since June last. To insure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for if the air only gains entrance at a pin-hole, the labor will all be lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, end and all, with the gum. A good way is to wind a thread of silk about the stem, and then sink it slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent, that you can with difficulty detect its presence, except by the touch. Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of nature, and surrounding ourselves ever with those objects which do most elevate the mind, refine the taste, and purify the heart. —*Country Gentleman.*

Anecdote.—I have somewhere heard or read of an anecdote of Franklin which it might be well for young men afflicted with a superabundance of honor, of a particular kind, to ponder whenever they feel the hot blood rising.—Franklin had a friend who was afflicted with a very offensive breath, accompanied with a habit of coming in very close contact with any person with whom he might engage in earnest conversation. Franklin was so engaged with him one day, and to avoid his fœted breath turned his face partially from that of his friend. The movement was noticed and an explanation demanded. The philosophic lightning-tamer very frankly stated the facts in the case. The announcement was taken in high dudgeon, and a challenge to mortal combat was the result.—Franklin respectfully declined, and, like a true philosopher that he was, gave his reasons something like the following:

"My friend, I cannot fight you, because I do not see how things are to be bettered by the death of either of us. Suppose, for instance, that we should fight, and I should kill you, you certainly would not stink less than you do now, and if you should kill me, then *we should both stink.*"

HORRIBLE MURDER.

We learn that on Friday night last Mr. Tracy, who was employed by the Panama Mail Steamship Company as head carpenter in the repairs on the steamer Golden Age, was foully murdered by three men for money. Mr. Tracy having received, a few days before, a bag of money in pay for the aforementioned job, was seen to carry the balance of the money, after paying off his hands, to his house. The plan to murder him was concocted by a Cubano, an American and a Guayaquilanian, all negroes.

In pursuance of their plan, the three of them went to his house, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, and dragging him from his bed, fairly cut him to pieces: one gash was from his right shoulder to his middle in a slanting direction, another from his left shoulder to his waist, in the same manner, and another directly across him through his bowles—and then they threw him from the balcony of the second story of his residence, some twenty feet, upon the rocks on the sea beach. His wife, who was lying in bed with him, on the outer side, heard the villains as they came up the stairs, and awoke her husband, who immediately passed her over to the wall side—and, while they were engaged in their bloody work, she crawled from the bed, and ran to the company's works, more than a fourth of a mile, to give the alarm. The money that he had was between the mattrasses of the bed on which they were sleeping, and they did not get it. They only obtained fifty dollars belonging to a boy in the employ of Mr. Tracy.

The next day one of the parties was arrested while working in a gang of coalers on board the Golden Age, and he having given evidence against the other two, they were also taken and at 12 M. the three were hung, the proof being perfectly clear against them.

We are told that the residents of Taboga, native as well as foreign, fully sanctioned the execution—in so much were the natives zealous in the matter, that they would not have the bodies of the criminals buried on the island, and they were thrown into the sea.

Tracy, the murdered man, worked for some time on the Young America. His wife had come out to join him here but a few weeks ago, and was engaged by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to do the washing for their vessels.—It appears that the American, (a colored man,) who was the planner of this affair, had lived with Tracy as cook and left his service a short time before.—*Aspinwall Courier, June 12.*

Melancholy Suicide.—A young, beautiful, accomplished French lady, named Adele B. Masson, committed suicide on Monday night, at her residence, No. 156 St. Louis street, by taking laudanum. An inquest was held yesterday, when we obtained the following information relative to the sad affair. It seems that Mrs. Masson had been married to her husband in France, about two years since, and came to this country shortly after. In a little time after their marriage, she noticed signs of estrangement on his part, which finally developed themselves in absolute neglect and insult, and about two weeks ago he left for France, having previously declared that he should never return. The poor wife, who was tenderly attached to him, took his desertion very much to heart, and was rendered very unhappp by it.

On Monday night, about 9½ o'clock, being in the company of three young ladies of her acquaintance, she told them how tired she was of "life's fitful fever," and said very mysteriously that she should not live long, and as she left their room, bid them an affectionate good-bye, observing that they should not again perhaps meet in this life. About 12 o'clock the inmates of the house were awakened by groans from Mrs. Masson's apartment. Upon entering her room, they found her lying on her bed just in the agonies of death. An empty laudanum phial standing upon the table near where she was lying, told how death had been produced. Every effort was made to save her, but to no avail, for she died a few minutes after. The fatal poison had been bought by her the same evening, at a drug store at the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets. The unfortunate lady, who has thus came to such a melancholy end, was a native of France, and was 27 years of age.—*New Orleans Bee, June 20th.*

A Sight of a Great Man.—Goethe, like many other celebrated men, was somewhat annoyed by the visits of strangers. A student once called at his house and requested to see him. Goethe, contrary to his usual custom, consented to be seen; and, after the student had waited a short time in the ante-chamber, he appeared, and without speaking, took a chair, and seated himself in the middle of the room. The student far from being embarrassed by this unexpected proceeding, took a lighted wax candle in his hand, and walking round the poet, deliberately viewed him on all sides; then, setting down the candle, he drew out his purse, and taking from it a small piece of silver, put it on the table, and went away without speaking a word.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 6, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

☞We invite the especial attention of our readers to a Letter from Hon. DANIEL BLOCHER which will be found on the first page. He is one of the standard and radical Democrats of Maryland, and his name is familiar to many of the citizens of Bedford County, especially those of Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, and Southampton. His sentiments are as manly and eloquent as they are true and convincing. All honor to such men.

☞The "Essay on Woman," by T. R. VICKROY, Esq., to which we alluded last week, will be found on the first page. It is a beautiful production, and will be read with interest.

☞JAMES B. SANSOM, Esq., Editor of the Fulton Democrat, (and family,) have been spending a few days with their friends in Bedford. Mr. S. gives a good account of the Democracy of "Fulton," and has no doubt they will poll an increased majority at the next election.

Know-Nothing Defeats!

☞A few days since Beeson, Democrat, was elected Probate Judge of Berrien county, Michigan, by two hundred majority over the Know-Nothing candidate, a man who, for years, was fed and clothed at the crib of the Democratic party! Many an ungrateful office seeker will soon find themselves in the same position.

☞KNOW NOTHINGISM continues on the wane. At an election in Norfolk, Va. on Monday last, week, for municipal officers, the democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 68 majority. At the State election, but a few weeks ago, Flourney beat Wise about 400. At the recent municipal election in San Francisco, California, the Democrats carried the Mayor, and elected half the council and other officers. At the preceding election the K. N's carried every thing. The Placer Times of June says—"For the information of our friends at the east, we will state that the result is regarded here, under all the circumstances, as one of the greatest democratic victories ever achieved in California."

THE FIRST RESPONSE TO THE PHILADELPHIA KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM!—Know-Nothingism has met with a terrible rebuke in the city of its birth, and in a city, too, which has hitherto been regarded as the Gibralter of the order. In 1853 the Know-Nothings carried the city of New Orleans by a majority of about two thousand, and at that time illustrated, at the polls, the humanity of their principles and the patriotism of their aspirations by murdering three or four citizens who had the misfortune of being natives of Ireland. In 1854 they again swept the city by a majority nearly, if not quite, as large as the preceding year. At the election for Chief Justice of Louisiana, which was held on Monday last, the state of the poll in New Orleans was as follows:

Elgee, anti-know-nothing	3,415
Merrick, know-nothing	2,237
Anti-know-nothing majority	1,178

An Anti-know-nothing majority of *eleven hundred and twenty-eight*, and an anti-know-nothing gain since the last election of over *three-thousand!* This is a fitting response to the platform of principles just concocted by the second Hartford convention.

A RICH DODGE!

☞The public have been put in possession of the important fact that the Know Nothings of Bedford County held a delegate convention in this place, in "Temperance Hall," one day week before last, at which the following extraordinary resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of Temperance did not enter into, and was not contemplated in, the election last fall; and that, being more a moral than political question, it ought not to enter into politics at all, but should be left to the legally expressed will of the people—untrammelled by any other consideration whatever.

Resolved, That the Legislators who passed the Liquor Law at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, "took the responsibility," and should themselves bear it: and that the American organization never intended, and does not intend, to range itself on either side of this question, as a party.

Cool, decidedly. Now, "that the subject of Temperance" was the prominent element "in the election last fall," is well known to every man, woman and child in the county—and, although the people, by a decisive vote, declared against a Prohibitory Law, a Know Nothing Legislature passed such a Bill, in its most odious form, and a Know Nothing Governor approved it—and now the people are officially notified that the Know Nothing organization does "not intend to range itself on either side" of this question! This is a capital way of meeting a subject which has aroused the indignation of the tax-payers from the centre to the circumference of the commonwealth—and exhibits a species of DODGING well worthy the party from which it emanates. The voters, however, will have something to say touching the matter, and, with their verdict, we shall rest satisfied.

The names of the delegates to this Convention were not appended to these resolutions, not even those of the chairman and secretary, thus evading the usual forms, although it is alleged that their meeting was public. True, they give the HONORABLE Fr. Jordan a broad hint, but the "organization" will find themselves as strongly condemned as he is. When this "American organization" becomes public, the people will see that SAME OLD COON," and nothing else; headed by such wiry office-hunting Antimasonic Whig Politicians as A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg.

☞THE RIGHT COURSE.—Jacob L. Gross, of Lancaster, appeared before a late democratic Convention with credentials as a delegate. Mr. Gross was elected last year to the Legislature on the K. N. Ticket. He had previously been a Democrat, and still claimed to be one after his election, promising many of his party friends that he would always be found supporting the caucus nominees of the Democracy. Mr. Gross forgot all this after he arrived at Harrisburg, and voted with, and for the Know Nothings on all questions. He had strength enough in his own township to be sent to the Convention to select delegates for the 4th of July State Convention. Upon the presentation, however, of his credentials, it was unanimously adopted that a Know Nothing could not take his seat in a democratic convention, and they accordingly ousted Mr. Jacob L. Gross, late K. N. member of the State Legislature. The greatest good that this new order has accomplished is to make the democratic party more resolute and less disposed to consult expediency. When its members find a man on their ticket, or in their meetings, false to the party, they cast him out with a boldness that does them infinite credit. Long ago, if we had thrown off a host of false friends, instead of giving them office, the party would at this day have been invincible.

Doctors Differ!

☞It is well known that the question (LIQUOR LAW) entered largely into the contest in 1854.—*Chambersburg Repository and Whig.*

Resolved, That the subject of *Temperance* did not enter into, and was not contemplated in the election last fall.—*Late Know-Nothing Resolution framed in Bedford.*

The New York Herald says:

"We never belonged to the know-nothings. We have taken the know-nothings into our training school for a few months to teach them their places; but if they do not show a little more docility and attention to our instructions we shall turn them out, and let them shift for themselves. We will have nothing to do with any political animals who are not sensible, docile, useful, practical, and full of grit."

THE LIQUOR LAW!

GOV. POLLOCK'S POSITION!

☞The Chambersburg *Repository and Whig* contends that Gov. POLLOCK "should not be held responsible for the imperfections of the new License Law," because, in approving that measure, he only carried out a pledge he had given the people to sanction any law enacted by their Representatives in accordance with the popular will! Now, we would ask, did the "popular will" declare in favor of a measure like this, or any thing approaching it? On the other hand, was not the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law submitted to the Freemen of the Commonwealth, and did they not, by a fair and decided majority, proclaim themselves opposed to ANY PROHIBITORY LAW, thus instructing their Representatives in language so plain as to admit of no misunderstanding—and yet, in the very face of this instruction, placed upon record in the proper Department at Harrisburg, a Know Nothing Legislature passed a Prohibitory Law which is a burlesque upon common sense and common decency, and an outrage upon every feature of the Constitution of the land; and Gov. POLLOCK approved and signed it with the full knowledge that he was trampling beneath his feet the legally expressed will of the people. If, under these circumstances, Gov. Pollock is "not to be held responsible for the imperfections" of the anti-License Law, then the office of Governor is the sheerest humbug in the world, and is the mere automaton of any corrupt and designing set of men who may happen to control the State Legislature.

Heretofore, the great conservative power of the Commonwealth rested with the People's CHIEF MAGISTRATE, an officer sworn to see that no laws are passed inconsistent with the CONSTITUTION and the WILL OF THE PEOPLE—and now, for the first time in the history of the "Old Keystone," we are told "*By Authority*," that the Executive Department considers itself bound to carry out the will of THE LEGISLATURE, no matter how revolting their act, simply because its members are the *Representatives* of the People. If former Governors had pursued this disgraceful policy, Ruin, Misery, and Bondage would have been the portion of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania! The candidate for Governor who will give a pledge to approve any bill the Legislature may choose to pass, is more fit to be invested with a straight-jacket than Executive honors.

What! a GOVERNOR not responsible for the passage of infamous and imperfect Laws, whilst invested with Constitutional power to prevent them from going into existence? Who ever heretofore heard of such monstrous doctrine as this?

But Gov. Pollock contends that this Liquor Law comes "WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CONSTITUTION," whilst nearly every Law Judge in the State has pronounced it a bundle of contradictions and nonsense, meaning any thing and nothing; and no two of them have construed its provisions alike. We say, let it be REPEALED—not leaving a line or word of it from "Be it enacted," down to and including the Governor's signature, an issue we are prepared to discuss both in the Gazette and on the stump, without dodging or equivocation—and, in making this declaration, we feel warranted in asserting that our temperance principles are as sound as those of any other man upon the face of the Globe. The difference between us and FANATICS on this subject is, that they want to force every man to follow their peculiar notions, whilst we concede the right to every responsible human being to think and act for himself as to what he shall eat and what he shall drink. Sometimes you find the most rabid Temperance Lecturers the veriest slaves to TOBACCO—denouncing rum with a long toby or a handfull of rotten weed in their mouths, emitting a stench quite as offensive, and decidedly more filthy than the fumes emanating from the swallowing of Whiskey. If people, generally, would mend their own ways instead of setting themselves up as dictators for the rest of mankind, the morals of the world would soon improve. "Let him that is without sin throw the first stone."

After the people decided against a Prohibitory Law, the Legislature had no right to pass such a bill, nor the Governor to sign it, until the "popular will" had again been consulted.

"If we mistake not," says the Repository and Whig, the "*Bedford Gazette* was the paper that vouched for Gov. BIGLER, on the authority of a celebrated minister, being as good a Temperance man as Gov. Pollock, and willing also to sign any restrictive law that the Legislature might pass—just what Gov. POLLOCK promised, and what he has performed. Will the *Gazette* explain?"

Now, the Gazette not only vouched for Gov. Bigler being "as good" a Temperance man as Gov. Pollock, but a *far better* one. Did any man ever see or hear of Gov. Bigler using intoxicating liquors as a beverage—and has not his entire life exhibited the character of a *Temperance* man in the fullest sense of the term? Can this much be said of Mr. Pollock?

The "celebrated Minister" alluded to, (Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS,) made no such declaration as that attributed to him by the Whig. He defended Gov. Bigler as a sincere friend of Temperance, and said he felt warranted in declaring that he would sign any CONSTITUTIONAL Liquor Law framed in accordance with the WILL OF THE PEOPLE as expressed through the ballot-box. The Rev. gentlemad (one of the ablest advocates of Temperance in the Nation,) deprecated the idea of passing any temperance Law against the voice of the people.

Gov. Bigler never pledged himself "to sign any restrictive law that the Legislature might pass." He distinctly proclaimed to the world that he would give no pledge on this subject in advance of the action of the Legislature—that he would consider it a gross violation of his oath of office to do so—that he would be governed in his conduct by the character of the act presented for his signature. He did not perpetrate the enormity of saying he would sign any restrictive bill the *Legislature* would pass—and we venture to assert that his VETO of the anti-License JUG law of last session would have been one of the clearest and ablest papers that ever emanated from his pen.

In passing this law, says the Easton Argus, the Legislature committed an outrage on the rights and interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania, which they alone have the power to resent. If their voice was not to be respected, what use was there in taking a vote? If it had been pre-determined to disregard the will of the majority, what necessity was there for the expenditure of a large amount of money in having a vote taken on the question? But some deny that it is a prohibitory Law. This may be true, in general terms, so far as the details of the law are concerned, but it is nevertheless a law of the same character, and one that may be regarded as infinitely more objectionable than a prohibitory bill. It is more obnoxious, more unequal, and more unjust in its operations than any prohibitory bill that could have been passed. Let us examine a few of its provisions:

In the first place it is *unequal*. It compels Tavern Keepers in Bedford and certain other counties to pay the amount required for a whole year's License whilst it allows them to reap the benefits of the License but for five months. The Tavern Keepers of BEDFORD COUNTY have all been compelled to pay their usual license, with the privilege to sell only until the first of October, whilst in Franklin county they pay the same amount with permission to sell for a year. Is this right—is it HONEST?

In the second place, *it will injure the value of all Tavern Properties*. There are hundreds, and perhaps thousands of Hotels in the State that are actually necessary to accommodate the travelling public.—The Proprietors of these houses have erected large and in many instances expensive buildings for this express purpose. Many of them have been leased on a term of years, at high rents, and have been expensively fitted up. The mere profits of their table will not support them at present prices. One of two things must be done. Either raise their prices or have their rents reduced. And this will affect every man who is obliged to travel. When one of our citizens residing in the country is called to Bedford as a witness or a jury man, receiving 62½ cts. or $1 a day for his pay, he will be obliged to pay, perhaps, $1 25 or $1 50 for his board. Tavern keepers cannot entertain people at the prices they are now charging.—They must raise or give up business. If Liquors should be sold any where, well regulated Taverns is the place. Whilst this anti-License law will bring about the results designated, it will also greatly decrease the Revenue of the State, and promote DRUNKENNESS to an alarming extent!

The HONORABLE Fr. Jordan is entitled to the HONOR of carrying this Bill through the Senate against the positive INSTRUCTION of his constituents—and James Pollock is entitled to the honor of attaching to it his approving signature as Governor of the Commonwealth. In Massachusetts the Know Nothings have imposed a heavy fine and long imprisonment upon any man who dares to make CIDER or CURRANT WINE! Could fanaticism go further than this?

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

One of the usual tricks resorted to by the members of the Know-Nothing order, is to deny that proscription for religious faith is a part of their principles.—They indeed confess that a few of the ultra leaders of the organization may act upon such a basis, but at the same time they most solemnly asseverate that no such rule of conduct is laid down in the order itself. The action or the Philadelphia National Council, however, shows that Religious intolerance is a primary doctrine of the order; the exclusion of the Louisiana delegation from the same body demonstrates that actual hostility to Roman Catholics is still one of the fundamental principles of Know-Nothingism. One fact should not be forgotten, that the order in Louisana has never arrayed itself in hostility to any religious denomination. It is based upon the old Native American party, with the secret principles attached. Some of its most prominent and active members are Catholics; and one of their delegates to the National Council, Mr. Gayarre, widely known as the author of the "History of Louisana," is among the number. The committee on credentials objected to receiving the Louisiana delegation on account of their toleration of the Catholic faith, although the delegation gave the strongest possible assurances that although they would not join in the proscription of any class of men on account of their religious sentiments, they *did not recognize the authority of the Pope, or of any other spiritual functionary, to interfere in any way, or to any extent with the performance of their civil duties*. These assurances, however, were not considered satisfactory; and the question of their admission was elaborately argued in Convention. The great body of the members from the Southern States sustained the Louisiana delegation, and urged the necessity of maintaining the principles of religious freedom to their fullest extent.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, the only prominent Southern member who took the opposition ground, insisted that opposition to Catholicism, as inconsistent with the Republican institutions, *was the very corner-stone of the Know-Nothing movement:* and that any proceeding which should ignore or be inconsistent with this position, would be fatal to the Order. In this he was sustained by a decided majority of the members from the Northern States. It was suggested, but not formally proposed, that as Mr. Gayarre was the only Catholic in the delegation, the other members might be permitted to take their seats—with the understanding that they would not attempt to change the ritual of the Order on this subject. But they unanimously refused to come into the Convention on any terms which should exclude their colleague in consequence of his religious opinions. The result was, that the Louisiana delegation was *excluded*."

When the report of this open attack upon religious toleration reached New Orleans, it was looked upon as scarcely possible. The *New Orleans Bulletin*, a staunch Know-Nothing organ, on the receipt of the telegraph report said "that some excitement was created in this city, by the circulation of a *report* of the exclusion of the Catholic delegation." It adds, "that the report must be a *fabrication*, for we cannot believe that a National Convention, composed of able, enlightened and patriotic men, would *so completely stultify itself hopelessly, beyond the power of redemption, as to make mere religious opinions a test of political fellowship*. It cannot be, and we shall utterly refuse to place the least credit in the rumor till we have the most unquestionable evidence of the fact.'" But the report was not a fabrication. It soon passed into reality—a reality verified by a nearly two-third vote of the Convention. And yet, when the charge is made that religious intolerance is one of the principal features of the Know-Nothing crusade, it is indignantly denied. The action of the Grand Council, however, settles the question definitely, and hereafter when men are told that it is not the intention of Know-Nothing organizations to legislate upon the question of religious belief, the answer will be, why then did the Grand Council make a national issue upon the religious belief of its members? If this is not to be followed by further and more stringent action, the incipient steps would not have been taken. The men who would deliberately exclude delegates from a convention for no other reason than a difference in religious faith, are prepared to legislate upon the same matter when once they have the power to effect that end.

What fruits will follow such a course are thus eloquently and truthfully pictured by the able and pious Judge Longstreet, President of the Mississippi University. In his words, it is a "most desperate and dangerous agitation—churches rending asunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—saints and sinners in close embrace—preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother. These things now are, and they prolcaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the *outs*, and get out the *ins*. This is the object of the Order. Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat."—*Philadelphia Argus.*

NOT IN THE BILLS.—We are informed that Gov. Johnson introduced a feature into the debate at Springfield not put down in the programme. He stated that there were many innocent and well-meaning people in the country who believed that there was still a Whig party, and that it was not yet defunct in Tennessee; but that there might be no mistake, and that none might deceive themselves with the idea that in voting for Col. Gentry they were voting as Whigs, for a representative of Whig principles, he would call upon his competitor to state whether the Whig party was in the land of living or not, and he would give way to let him answer. There being no chance for a dodge, Col. Gentry was compelled to come to his feet, and in reply stated that the Whig party was dead; that he knew of no such party in Tennessee, and that he was not its candidate, and did not claim to be. The incident produced quite a sensation, and many old Whigs scowled as though they did not approve of the summary mode in which Col. Gentry consigned their party to oblivion and erected its tomb-stone.—*Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian.*

LETTER FROM REV. A. B. LONGSTREET

ON KNOW NOTHING-ISM!

We find in the last number of the *Nashville Union and American*, a letter on this absorbing question, from this distinguished native Georgian, now President of the University of Mississippi. The name of Augustus B. Longstreet is endeared to the people of Georgia by many ties in the history of the past. It is a name which we were taught to revere in early youth as synonomous with all that was bold and fearless in the character of the advocate, with all that was parental and dignified in the sage instructor, and with all that was pure and honest and upright in the minister of the Gospel. The old men of Georgia have been accustomed to love him as a brother; the young men, scattered throughout the State, who, from his lips, have heard the lessons of wisdom, continue to revere him as a father. There is no man in Georgia who will dare stand up and say that A. B. Longstreet speaks from impure motives. The indignant frowns of an honest people would paralyze the sacrilegious effort. Judge Longstreet has been forced from his retirement to come out and speak upon this question; but having come out, he has met the issue with that boldness and honesty which characterizes the man. He speaks to the people in the voice of warning wisdom, and tells them to beware of an organization, which must lead to religious intolerance and persecution.

The circumstances which led to the publication of this letter arose from an attack made upon the Judge by the *Memphis Eagle and Enquirer*, charging him with preaching Anti-Know-Nothing doctrines.

After alluding to the editors of that paper, who have assailed him as the head of the Mississippi University, he proceeds to condemn the order in the terms to be found in the extracts below. Let every Georgian read them carefully and ponder over them well, whether he be Know-Nothing or Anti-Know-Nothing:

"In July last I had just heard of a new organization in the country—secret in its movements, and going under the name of Know-Nothings. Its principles, I understood to be, opposition to Catholics and foreigners, to be planned in the dark, strengthened by oaths and manifested at the ballot-box. It filled me with alarm.

"I saw in it the elements of rapid expansion and awful explosion. I exhibited them to the class that graduated that month, and forwarned them to have nothing to do with it. Had I been inspired, I could hardly have foreshadowed its history more accurately than I did. Of my prediction nothing remains to be fulfilled but the outpouring of more blood. My forecast in relation to it ought to insure respect for my judgment, in and about Oxford at least; but it is that very forecast which is raising a buzz of discontent against me in this vicinity now.—This is the sin which brought out against me the recondite presses which I have named above. It is called *'dabbling in politics:'* but its true name is *'Unpalatable Truth!'* This is the sin for which I am soon, perchance, to be sacrificed. They that stoned the prophets of old are yet alive, and why should I expect a better fate than theirs? Well, I do not know that a better use could be made of my old carcass, than the offering of it upon the altar of this *American* Baal. An incense would arise from it that would do more to purify the Church and the State from this modern abomination, than anything which can emanate from my poor frost-covered brain.

"The public has now the sum total of my political sins, public and private. I shall speak at large of the new order, in an appeal to my Church at some future day, if I may be allowed to do so. I am committed against it, and shall oppose it forever—not in the class-room, but everywhere else—not as a partisan, but as a Christian. This the patrons of the University should know. For all the honors and emoluments of earth I could not be induced to assume a position of *neutrality* in regard to it. If all experience be not a falsehood, and all history a fable, it will throw this country into ceaseless convulsions, if it be not crushed, and that speedily.

"In my view every man who has a scruple's influence should rise against it—now—immediately, ere it be forever too late. Indeed, it allows no neutrality. With all its professed Americanism, it assumes an absolute dictatorship. It will allow no man to question its purity or its policy. It gathers within its pale, men of dignity, talent and piety, preachers and teachers, and with them, the most depraved, abandoned, desperate, God-defying sinners upon the earth: binds them by oaths in the bonds of fellowship and sets them all at work in *politics* and nothing but *politics*. I find a christian brother among them—I read to him II Cor. vi. 14 and on, and I implore him to come out from such connections; and it addresses me in tones of despotic authority in this wise: 'Sir, my name is *Politics*—you as a Clergymen should have nothing to do with *Politics!*' 'Right,' cries my brother, 'old man you will ruin yourself if you meddle with politics!' I say to him, 'your oaths are against the laws of God and your Church.'—"Sir," It responds, "do you thus denounce the pious of my order—have you no respect for the Church or your place?' I denounce the sinners of the band and the Saints reprove me. I reprove the Saints and the sinners denounce me. The Saint shields the sinner, and the sinner, the Saint. If such a combination is not enough to make the Church and State both shudder, I know not what would.

"On me the new Order bears with intolerable pressure. It rises before me like the ghost of Banquo, at my every step in the pathway of duty.

"*I am a preacher.* If I preach upon the sanctity of oaths, it regards itself insulted, and attacks me accordingly. If I preach to christians to come out from the wicked, it insults me for assailing Know-Nothings. If I preach that the love of Christ is not bounded by State lines, it charges me with attacking the article of its creed against foreigners.

I am a teacher: If I teach that unlawful promises are not binding, I shall be charged with justifying the exposure of Know-Nothing secrets. If I set the lesson to my pupils wherein J. R. Say says that every accession of a man to a country is an accession of treasure, I am to be published to the world as indoctrinating my pupils in anti-Know-Nothing politics. As I am ever to be gored by this young mad bull, I had as well take it by the horns at once. Let the order keep its hands off me, the Church, and the Constitution, and I will never disturb it."

* * * * * * *

"A word to the good people of Mississippi and I have done. You have a University of which you may justly feel proud. For harmony and kindly feeling among the Faculty, for good order, good morals, gentlemanly demeanor, study and progress among the students, and for ardent attachment between preceptors and pupils, you may fearlessly challenge a comparison with any other kindred institution in the world. For its age, it has not its equal in point of patronage and rank in the United States. In these respects, it stands at the head of 103 out of 118 Colleges in the United States: and of those above it, a large majority are over forty years older than itself, and three over one hundred years older. And this rank it has attained through more adverse fortunes than probably ever beset an institution before. Fear not that it will ever be a school of politics.—Your sons graduate in politics before they come to the University.

It is now in its palmiest days, and this you see is one of the objects of Know-Nothing vandalism. It has, already, I fear, thrown a firebrand into its peaceful halls. I appeal to you to come to the rescue. Rise up as one man against it, when it invades the sanctuary of literature, instead of requiring your Professors to kneel in its presence. I am sure there are yet *more than ten thousand Christians* in and about the State *who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal.* I call them to its help! Honest yeomanry, and farmers of the land, who always mean right: and, when not deceived, will always do right, come to its succor. Honest, well-meaning Know-Nothings who in a thoughtless moment have been drawn into the Order, come out of it, and rally to the support of your University. I regret having been constrained to an attitude which may, perchance, injure the University for a time: but be the fault on the head of Know-Nothings, not mine. Look at their fruits already scattered through the land, and surely you will approve of my opposition to it. If you do not, your children will. "By their fruits shall ye know them." What are they? Most desperate and dangerous agitation—Churches rending asunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—Saints and Sinners in close embrace—Preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—Teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother. These things now are; and they proclaim, trumpet-tongue, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the *outs* and get out the *ins*. This is the true object of the order. Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat.

"Nations, like men, run mad at times, and nothing but time and blood-letting can cure them. Still, while there is hope, all good men should strive to relieve them. My course is taken—carefully, thoughtfully taken. I am no Catholic. Put Methodism and Romanism on the field of fair argument, and I will stake my all upon the issue; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare for savage ambush fighting, or such a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harrassing his person. Nor am I quite so blind as not to see, that when the work of crushing churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the overthrow of one. All Protestantism almost will be against me—two thirds of my own church (I judge) will be against me—the trustees will be alarmed for the interests of the college—my colleagues of the faculty will be uneasy—my best friends will be pained; but I have an abiding confidence that nothing will be lost by my course in the end. It will be madness in men to withdraw their sons from the able teaching of my colleagues, for my fault—to attack the college to injure me: but these are days of madness, and this is the way which obnoxious Professors are commonly attacked. Be it so. I have done my duty, and I leave the consequence with God: and here sign my name to what I deem the best legacy that I could leave to my children: a record proof that neither place, nor policy, nor temporal interest, nor friendship, nor church, nor theatening storms from every quarter, could move their father for an instant from principle, or awe him into silence when the cause of God and his country required him to speak.

"AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET."

Another Distinguished Southern Whig on Know-Nothingism.

LOUISVILLE, June 1, 1855.

To the Editors of the Louisville Times:

GENTLEMEN:—Many friends, irrespective of party, knowing my views to be opposed to the organization and policy of the Know-Nothings, have warmly urged me to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district. I have stated that I would consider the proposition and give them an answer by the first of June. After reflection upon the subject, I do not think I am the appropriate person to make canvas, and therefore decline the invitation.

The old Whig party by which I was elected is disbanded. A new organization, which proposes to introduce questions of religious belief as criterions for office, and to repeal the naturalization laws under which we have lived from the beginning of our government, with the single exception of the federal interregnum under Adams, when they were extended to fourteen years, has arrayed itself in the field of politics. In addition, we find that the new party maintains an ominous silence in relation to the rights of the Southern States, which should fill every patriotic heart with fear. I have ever been and yet am inflexibly opposed to such principles.

The regularly nominated Democratic ticket is the only opponent in the field against this new party. It is clear that it cannot achieve success, unless, as in Virginia, by the aid of honest and fearless southern Whigs, who will not be absorbed in secret fraternities, and who desire no umbignous alliance with Northern Know Nothings. Their aid has given the first check to this new party and annihilated its prestige of victory. But, with these facts before us, it cannot be concealed, that the main body of the opponents of the Know-Nothings is composed of Democrats. It is natural they should desire their candidate not only to be the representative of their sentiments upon these topics, in opposition to the Know-Nothings, but also to coincide with them upon the general policy of the Democratic party and to yield acquiescence upon the issues of the past. I do not mean to say that this would be required as the terms of support, but I have heard it suggested as requisite to concentrate the full energy of opposition.—Indeed, it has been intimated that an acquiescence in the policy of the Democratic administration might be necessary to give force and coherence to the movement. Standing in the attitude I occupy, I could only consent to make the race as an independent candidate, free from all pledges whatever.

For these reasons I am convinced that, in order to achieve success and combine the party, it is better for the Democracy to select a candidate from their own ranks, and entrust to him the advocacy of the cause. For my own part, my belief is decided that the Know-Nothing movement is as transient as its growth has been sudden. As between the Democracy and itself my choice is quickly made, but I feel that I best consult my own dignity, and relieve myself from all suspicions of unworthy motives, if, at the same time, that I frankly avow my determination to support the principles of the party, I decline its honors. All that I ask, is the privilege to sustain by my vote, the wise, great, and nobly liberal principles upon which I know the Republic is founded, and by the faithful observance of which I am profoundly conscious the social repose and political prosperity of the nation can alone be secured.

Permit me to return my heartfelt thanks to those friends, both Whigs and Democrats, who have so generally offered to give me their warm support.

I remain, with respect,
W. PRESTON.

Latest War News.

5,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer Baltic arrived at one o'clock this morning. She brings telegraphic details of the capture of Mamelon and White Works, after sanguinary fighting, 5,000 being killed and wounded. The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners; and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor. Simultaneously the English stormed and took the Riflemen's works in the quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded; since then the firing has been slack. The fleets have achieved new successes in the sea of Azoff, and have burned stores at Taganrov, Maripol, and Genitsck, and an expedition is fitting out against Perekop.

We have nothing from Schemdya or the Baltic.

Breadstuffs, influenced by the fine weather, are dull: Wheat, 3 to 4d lower; Flour, 1s to 2s: Corn, 6d to 1s. Holders do not evince a willingness to sell at these rates.

VIENNA, Friday, noon.—Gen. Lamora the younger died of cholera at Balaklava.

A shameful occurrence took place. The Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce: 21 sailors and 3 officers were killed.

Private letters from Kerlsch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army as well from wounds as from sickness.

The Russians are said to have obtained communication with the Crimea, independent of the road from Perekop, by constructing a bridge across Sovergi.

The British ship Shemecock was foundered and lost at sea. She had a cargo of copper valued at $200,000.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—Dantzic, June 15.—The Vulture has arrived with despatches.—She left the fleet on the 11th, and anchored off Cronstad on the 6th. The Russians fired on a boat bearing a flag of truce, and 16 English sailors were killed.

On the 8th the Magicianne fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse, the artillery suffering but little damage.

CRACOW, 14th.—The Emperor of Austria arrived yesterday.

The Crimea correspondence down to the 4th, states that the weather is excessively hot. All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison at Sebastopol.

The English funds to-day have shown less buoyancy. The discount houses gave notice of a reduction of rates on call loans.

Advices from the United States are looked for to stimulate the prevailing tendency towards confidence in manufactures.

INFLUENZA.—This is a very common disease at this season of the year, and frequently leads to deep-seated coughs, and oftentimes Consumption. To those who may be throubled in that way, we advise to read the following notice, and act accordingly:

From the Pittsburg Morning Post, Oct. 28, 1852.

INFLUENZA.—One of the best Medicines for the cure of Influenza, that can be found in the country, is Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup. We have tried it, and take great pleasure in bearing testimony to its efficacy. There is no humbug about it. At this season of the year, when one-half our citizens are sneezing and coughing, it should be known that a few spoonsful of this medicine will, in half a day, work a perfect cure. Reader, if you have a cold take our advice, and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Syrup.

It may be had at Rupp & Oster's, of this place, and Colvin and Robinson, Schellsburg.

☞SYPHILIS, SCROFULA AND DISEASED BLOOD.—For these terrific diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va., Edwin Burton, commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; General Welch of the Mammoth Circus; Dr. Hundley, of Washington City: Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. B. Luck, Esq., of Richmond, Va., Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.

See advertisement.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c., and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where Dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim.

See advertisement.

Notice:

All persons indebted to the estate of DOMNICK COOK, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDRIS SAUPP, *Executor,*
MARY COOK, *Executrix.*

July 6, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

Two houses and half lots of ground on the Public square and Penn street, in the borough of Bedford, being No. 9 and 10 in the plan of said borough. Each lot contains sixty feet front on the Square and one hundred and twenty feet in depth, bounded each by a 20 feet ally, west by the Public square, north by Penn street, and south by the lot of James M. Russell, Esq.

leaving the following named heirs and legal representatives to wit:

Mary, intermarried with William E. Loy, residing in Mansfield, Ohio; Charlotte L. Petitioner intermarried with Elwood Harmer, residing in Bedford; James, residing in Mansfield, Ohio; who are all of age. Annie E. now in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.; Caroline A. residing in Mansfield, Ohio; Emma V. residing in Bedford; Clements R. also in Mansfield; the last four being minors of whom John Mower, Esq., is Guardian, and William B. and Samuel D. Scott Miller, residing in Bedford, who are also minors of whom John Cessna, Esq. is Guardian: and that he also left a widow named Elizabeth who has no interest whatsoever in his estate.

Notice is therefore herby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of July inst., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

July 6, 1855.

A CARD.

MRS. MARY COOK (widow of Dominick Cook) would announce to visitors to the Springs, and the public generally, that, having secured the services of a gentleman eminently qualified to manage her affairs, the Washington Hotel is now ready to afford the best of accommodations. The house has been newly papered, painted and furnished, and she feels satisfied that all who patronize the "Washington" will be pleased.—She hopes to be liberally encouraged.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

A CARD.

MRS. FILLER (widow of Solomon Filler,) would announce to the friends of the House, that she is prepared to take Boarders as heretofore—and her arrangements are such that she feels warranted in saying she can render entire satisfaction to all who make her house their temporary residence. She hopes to be remembered by the former patrons of the house.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

A CARD.

MRS. FLETCHER would announce that her house is open for the reception of visitors to the Bedford Springs. It is pleasantly located, and has been handsomely fitted up, and no pains will be spred to render her guests comfortable.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscricer on the estate of William N. Porter, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

THOS. J. PORTER,
June 29, 1855.* *Adm'r.*

Notice!

In the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned appointed, upon petition of Hugh Moore, Esq., Sheriff of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in his hands raised by a sale of the real estate of Samuel Barrick, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 13th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All parties interested can attend at that time at his office in the borough of Bedford.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor,
June 29, 1855.

NOTICE!

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Frederick Steckman, deceased, and the facts, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Wednesday the 11th day of July, at his office in the borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock on said day—all interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.
June 29, 1855.

Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report distribution of the balance of funds remaining in the hands of Samuel Beckly, Executor of the last will, &c., of John W. Wilis, deceased, will attend to his duties under said appointment on Thursday the 12th day of July next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock on said day.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.
June 29, 1855.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to examine and settle the exception filed to the account of Benjamin Lybarger, administrator of the estate of Adam Smith, deceased, and to report the facts, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.
June 29, 1855.

NOTICE:

All persons indebted to the estate of ISAAC BINGHAM, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
WM. ENGLAND,
Administrators.
June 29, 1855.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make early payment.—Indulgence cannot be given beyond the first of September next. All who neglect this notice, will pay costs as a consequence.

THOS. H. MURRAY & BRO.
Bloody-Run, June 29, 1855.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the Poor House Farm, either by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so, without respect to persons. And notice is hereby given that no cows will hereafter be taken to pasture. By order of the Directors.

WM. F. MOREHEAD,
June 22. Steward.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LAFFERTY, late of Juniatta Township, Bedford county, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LAFFERTY,
JOSIAH MILLER,
June 22, 1855.* Adm'rs.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he desires all persons indebted to him in any way whatever, to make settlement on or before the 1st day of October next. All who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, with respect to persons.

A. SAUPP.
June 22, 1855.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the minds of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.

It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.

Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, $3, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, $1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.

Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, $10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to $8—Vocal music, two lessons per week, $1—Incidentals, 25 cents.

Special attention will be given to those intending to engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough Drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.

☞Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.

Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
J. H. DICKEN,
JOSEPH BECK,
JOHN FILLER, *Trustees.*
Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

— A, B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.
April 27, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.
Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Oct. 27, 1854. *Proprietors.*

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.
Bedford, April 27, 1855.

VALUABLE Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.
June 1, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE

☞ Of valuable Coal Land. ☜

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, and by agreement of all the parties in interest, the subscribers will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JULY next, all that valuable

COAL LAND

late the property of Meshack Edwards, deceased, being a Tract of Land containing two hundred acres, situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain rail-road company, Daniel Broadstone, Thomas Griffith, Isaac Barnet and others.

This tract of land is located in the centre of the coal-fields of Broadtop, and is one of the most valuable properties in that region of country. It is partly cleared and under fence, and well improved.

Terms:—One third of purchase money, after payment of costs and expenses, to remain in hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of Meshack Edwards, deceased, he paying her the interest thereof annually; or, by agreement, the purchaser, (if he should prefer it) may pay this third to the Trustees who are to invest it in other property. One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

ALEX. KING,
JOHN CESSNA,
Trustees, &c.
June 22, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer for sale, in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county, on Thursday, the 19th day of July next, all those 18 Lots in the town of Woodberry, numbered in the general plan of said town as Lots Nos. 14, 33, 34, 35, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 70, 71, 72, 74, 83, 84, and 85—and also a Tract of Land containing seven acres adjacent to said village.

All of the above real estate was granted to Henry Hoffman by Patent, dated August 14, 1801, and the said Hoffman and wife by deed dated August 26, 1801, conveyed the same to Matthias Brothers who conveyed the same to Joshua Compton by deed dated October 7, 1801, who by deed dated March 26, 1808, conveyed the same to David Holsinger.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Terms made known on day of Sale by Cessna & Shannon from whom the same or any part thereof may be purchased at private sale.

DAVID HOLSINGER,
JACOB M. HOLSINGER.
June 22, 1855.

VALUABLE WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell one hundred acres of Land situate near Dunnings Creek in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Boor, George Mock, and William Blackburn, being part of the valuable Land belonging to Mrs. Mary M. Sleek.

The Land is well covered with fine timber, is of good quality, and admirably adapted for culture after it is cleared. The quantity may be increased if desired by the purchaser or purchasers. It can be had at private sale at any time between now and the 31st of July next, and if not disposed of before that time, it will be offered at public sale near to Oster's Mill in said Township, at 11 o'clock on that day.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money in hand, balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Persons desirous of purchasing or examining said land, will please call with Mrs. M. R. Sleek residing on the land, or on John Mower, Esq. in Bedford.

TOWNSEND WHEELEN,
Trustee of Mrs. M. R. Sleek.
June 22, 1855.

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.

A. WEISEL.
June 1, 1855.

Notice!

Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.

A. WEISEL.
June 1, 1855.

DRESS GOODS.—Such as *Lawns, Bareges, Silks, Barege Delaines, Challies, Mousseline De Bege, Musseline De Laines*, together with a great variety of other DRESS GOODS, just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Java and Rio Coffee, Granulated, crushed, clarified and N. O. Sugars; best golden Syrup and N. O. Molasses, just received and for sale at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.
Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE

And New Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New *Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,*

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

J. White,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above.

May 18, 1855.—3m.

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines,

made of the very best material, and in the best workman-like manner, constantly on hand and for sale at the Machine Shop of

PETER H. SHIRES, Bedford, Pa.

His Machines are greatly improved to the advantage of the FARMER. Also horse Rakes for raking hay and gleaning grain fields—Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ FARMERS and others will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

Reparing of all kinds of Machines and Farming utensils done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.
June 29, 1855.—4m.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned, managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company will receive proposals up to the 15th day of August next for taking down or re-building the bridge (a wood arch about 50 feet in length) over the Raystown branch of the Juniata near Bedford.

For information apply by letter or personally to either of the undersigned at Bedford.

E. L. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
June 29. Managers.

NEW GOODS

AT DECIDED BARGAINS!!!

RUPP & OSTER are now receiving and opening their second supply of

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

which they have just purchased FOR CASH, in the eastern cities, at a tremendous sacrifice, and which they are now selling at astonishingly low prices for CASH AND APPROVED PRODUCE. They are selling MOUSSELINE DELAINES from 6¼ cts. up, CALICOES from 5 cts. up, good RIO COFFEE at 12½ cents, and every thing else as cheap as THE CHEAPEST and CHEAPER as to quality than elsewhere this side of Philadelphia. ☞An early call is solicited.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

BACON.—2000 lbs. prime Shoulders and Hams, warranted corn-fed, (Terms, CASH) just received and for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—20 bbls. fresh Shad, Mackerel and Herring (Terms CASH) just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

GRAIN CRADLES.—A lot of Shase celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradles just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

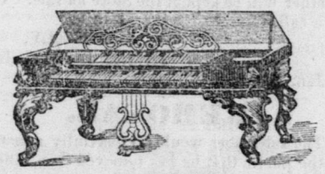
☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal

Awarded to C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianoes equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, *without delay*, the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MOWER,
June 1, 1855. Attorney.

MERCERSBURG

Stone and Earthenware to be had at

WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.
May 4, 1855.*

BACON AND FISH.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout. RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.
Feb. 16, 1855.

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors.

JOHN H. RUSH,
Treasurer.
May 18, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞ Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Juliana street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest. JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.
April 27, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
March 30, 1855. For the Heirs.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Exchange Building.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

KUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞ For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professiona Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Estate of Thomas Keeffe, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate, that they will be required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

From and after the 1st day of July next, the notes and accounts due the Estate of James M. Gibson, deceased, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. Save Costs!

S. H. TATE,
May 25, 1855. Adm'r.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25. 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞ He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

DR. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lupus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

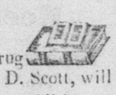
The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853-1y.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain —and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞ All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford: J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius: or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WEAR?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sigt at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.